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Proposals and contributions received from Governments

Turkey: proposed draft of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

United Nations Convention against Corruption

Article 1
Aim

The aim of this Convention is to prevent corruption and to promote cooperation for a more effective fight against corruption.

Article 2
Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) "Public official" shall mean any elected or appointed person who, in accordance with the scope of the penal law of the country concerned is considered an official exercising a public office or serves as a member of a public institution in the executive, legislative or judiciary fields;

(b) "Public works" shall refer to the works carried out in each State Party and in its affiliated organizations;

(c) "Assets" shall refer to all kinds of property, material or immaterial, moveable or immoveable, tangible or intangible, legal documents and instruments that certify the ownership of such property or documents related to such property;

(d) "Proceeds" shall refer to money, legal instruments taking the place of money and all kinds of documents documenting such;

(e) "Freezing" or "seizure" shall mean temporarily prohibiting the transfer, conversion, selling or moving goods based on the order of a court or another

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another authorized body or the temporary placing of the goods under the trusteeship or control of it;

(f) "Confiscation" shall refer to the permanent confiscation of assets based on the order of a court or another authorized body, including delivery, as appropriate.

Article 3
Scope

This Convention shall apply to the commitment of crimes of corruption within national borders as well as internationally.

Article 4
Area of implementation

1. Each State Party shall perform its obligations under the scope of this Convention consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States.

2. The provisions of this Convention shall not enable a State Party to use the authority of jurisdiction within the territory of another State Party and to execute functions that were reserved exclusively for the authorities of that other State.

Article 5
Criminalization of corruption

1. Each State Party shall take the necessary legislative and other administrative measures to criminalize the actions listed below, in accordance with basic principles of its domestic law:

(a) Promising, offering or giving a benefit to a public official, directly or indirectly, to the official himself or herself or to an organization in order to make that official perform or refrain from performing his or her official duties;

(b) Requesting or accepting a benefit by a public official, directly or indirectly, to the official himself or herself or to an organization in order to make that official perform or refrain from performing his or her official duties;

(c) Requesting or accepting a benefit by a public official under the assumption that the official shall directly or indirectly perform a duty that is not within his or her capacity or something the official is not authorized to perform or not to perform;

(d) Consciously acting as a mediator for the promising, offering, giving, requesting or accepting of the unlawful benefit listed in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph;

(e) Providing benefit to oneself or others in public works by deceiving a person through tricks and intrigue or causing harm to that person or to others;

(f) Providing a credit that shall not be assigned by banks and other financing institutions or stopping a loan that needs to be assigned or to attempt such behaviour consciously;

(g) Providing benefit for oneself or others by using things that have been entrusted or delivered as a return or to be used temporarily, yet belonging to someone else, in public works;

(h) The promising, giving or offering, when committed intentionally, directly or indirectly, of any undue advantage to anyone who asserts or confirms that he or she is able to exert improper influence over the decision-making of any person, whether the undue advantage is for himself or herself or anyone else, as well as the request, receipt or the acceptance of the offer or the promise of such an advantage, in consideration of that influence, whether or not the influence is exerted or whether or not the supposed influence leads to the intended result.

2. Each State Party shall adopt all legislative and administrative measures necessary in its domestic legislation to regard as illicit enrichment, and thereby to criminalize, any significant increase in the assets and income of any public official that is not in conformity with his legal earnings derived from his duties and that has no other reasonable explanations as to its source.

3. Each State Party shall adopt all legislative and administrative measures necessary in order to criminalize the behaviours listed in paragraph 1 of this article when committed against a foreign public official or when such action involves an international public official.

4. Each State Party shall adopt all legislative and administrative measures necessary in order to consider any contribution to the commitment of the crimes set forth in this article as taking part in the crime.

5. Each State Party shall adopt all legislative and administrative measures necessary in order to criminalize the laundering of all kinds of proceeds that have been obtained from the crimes set forth in paragraph 1 of this article.

6. Each State Party shall adopt all legislative and administrative measures necessary in order to make possible more severe punishment and to apply effective methods against corruption whenever the crimes listed in paragraph 1 of this article are committed by an organization.

7. Each State Party, in accordance with its domestic law, shall adopt all the legislative and administrative measures necessary to prosecute and punish persons who take part in the commitment of the crimes established in this Convention and to extend the application of the relevant provisions of this Convention to such persons, irrespective of the status of a public official, whenever the economic activities or transactions involved include or result in the use of public resources or produce results that affect the public or aim at the provision of public services.

Article 6
Measures against corruption

1. In addition to the measures set forth in article 5 of this Convention, each State Party shall take the necessary legislative, administrative and other effective measures to the extent possible and in compliance with its own legal system to promote integrity and to prevent, detect and punish acts of corruption.

2. Each State Party shall take all the necessary measures, including independence for its own public organizations, in order for them to take the

effective measures mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article and to perform effective local inspection.

3. Each State Party shall adopt the required regulations to provide transparency in public assets and service purchases, bidding laws and all public expenditure in order to prevent corruption and shall take the necessary measures in that regard.

4. In order to prevent corruption, each State Party shall take the legislative and administrative measures necessary for public officials and private persons and legal entities that are parties to public affairs to report to the State on a regular basis the assets and proceeds they have acquired.

Article 7
Liability of legal persons

Each State Party shall take the penal, legislative or administrative measures necessary, in accordance with principles of its domestic law, concerning legal persons, in the event that they contribute to the commitment of crimes set forth in article 5 of this Convention.

Article 8
Judicial authority

1. Each State Party shall take the measures required for it to exercise its own judicial authority concerning crimes in accordance with Article 5 of this Convention whenever:

(a) The crime is committed on the territory of that State Party; or

(b) The crime is committed on a ship carrying the flag of that State Party or at the time the crime is committed it is committed on a plane registered in accordance with the laws of that State Party.

2. Each State Party shall implement the measures required for it to exercise its own judicial authority concerning the crimes that are under the scope of this Convention in the event that the accused is within its territory and it shall not return such persons solely on the ground that the person is the citizen of the other State.

3. Each State Party shall, moreover, implement the measures required for it to exercise its own judicial authority concerning the crimes when the person accused of the crimes is found within its territory and shall not return such person.

4. While exercising its own judicial authority, if a State Party is warned or finds out that one or more State Party is conducting an investigation or a judicial examination concerning the same act, the relevant authorities of that State Party shall consult with the authorities of the other State Party in order to coordinate their activities in cases as appropriate.

5. Provided that the norms of general international law are respected, this Convention shall not exclude the use of any judicial authority established in accordance with its domestic law by a State Party.

Article 9
Prosecution, adjudication and sanctions

1. Each State Party shall establish penalties taking into account the damage the actions have caused, while regulating the sanctions for the crimes determined in article 5 of this Convention.

2. Each State Party shall, to the extent permitted by its domestic law, leave the conduct of trials for crimes under the scope of this Convention to courts that are specialized in such matters.

3. Each State Party shall, to the extent permitted by its domestic law, adopt the required regulations that provide for public officials accused of crimes under the scope of this Convention, to leave their work until the end of the trial, where necessary.

4. Each State Party shall, to the extent permitted by its domestic law, adopt the regulations necessary for it to keep the lapse of time of the cases and penalties concerning the crimes that are under the scope of this Convention as wide as possible, pro rata to the damages caused by those crimes.

5. Each State Party shall take into consideration the negative results caused by corruption while evaluating the early release or parole of persons convicted of crimes covered by this Convention.

Article 10
Confiscation and seizure

1. States Parties shall adopt all legislative and administrative measures necessary to enable seizure of:

(a) All kinds of proceeds of crime or assets that correspond to the value of the proceeds obtained from crimes covered by this Convention;

(b) Values or products or instrumentalities that correspond to such that have been allocated or spent for the commitment of the crimes covered by this Convention or that have been used in the commitment of the crime or arising from the crime.

2. States Parties shall take the measures necessary to ensure the identification, tracing, freezing or confiscation of the assets or proceeds described in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. If the assets or proceeds described in paragraph 1 of this article have been transformed or merged with legal assets or proceeds, corresponding assets shall be seized or confiscated.

4. States Parties shall be able, to the extent allowed by principles of their domestic law, to require that an accused person indicate the legal source of the revenues or assets that are suspected of being gained from crime or such other assets that are subject to seizure.

5. The provisions of this article shall not be interpreted in such a manner as to prejudice the rights of bona fide third persons.

Article 11
International cooperation for purposes of confiscation

1. Each State Party, upon receipt of a request from another State Party, for those purposes set forth in article 10, paragraph 1, of this Convention shall:

(a) Submit the request to its own authorized officials in order to obtain an order of seizure; or

(b) In the event the assets subject to the request are within its own territory, submit the order of seizure given by the authorized officials of the requesting State Party to its own authorized officials for the application of seizure to such assets.

2. The State Party where the assets shall be obtained under the scope of this Convention and where the assets listed in article 10, paragraph 1, of this Convention are situated shall take the measures required to identify, trace, freeze or confiscate such assets for their seizure upon the request of another State Party.

3. The orders of seizure set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall be performed in accordance with the legal rules and procedural provisions of the States Parties concerned or the provisions of any applicable bilateral or multilateral agreements regarding this matter.

Article 12
Proceeds or assets that have been seized

1. A State Party seizing assets set forth in article 10 of this Convention, upon the request of another State Party, shall return them to the State Party in whose territory the crime was committed from which the assets so seized were obtained.

2. In the event assets set forth in article 10, paragraph 1, of this Convention are seized, States Parties shall take the measures necessary to transfer those assets to the victims of the crime or to their legal owners or to the organs struggling against corruption in the State where the crime was committed from which the assets so seized were obtained.

Article 13
Extradition

1. In the event persons who have committed crimes covered by this Convention are in the territory of the State Party from which their extradition is requested, extradition shall be executed, provided that the crime for which the extradition request is made is a crime in both the requesting and the requested States Parties.

2. A crime for which this article is applied shall be deemed as a crime included in all kinds of extradition agreements existing between States Parties. States Parties shall include such extraditable crimes in agreements between themselves.

3. Extradition shall be executed in compliance with the legal rules of the requesting and requested States Parties.

4. In the event that a State Party making extradition conditional on the existence of an extradition agreement receives a request for return from a State Party with which it does not have an extradition agreement, it shall consider this

Convention sufficient legal basis for extradition concerning the crimes covered by this Convention.

5. Bound by its own domestic law and its own extradition agreements, in cases where the requesting State Party is satisfied that the situation is critical and urgent and when the requesting State Party so requests, the requested State Party shall take the appropriate measures, including surveillance, to ensure that the person whose extradition is requested and who is in its custody is present throughout the extradition procedure.

6. If the extradition requested for the implementation of penalties covered by this Convention is refused on the ground that the person whose extradition is required is the citizen of the requested State Party, to the extent allowed by the domestic law of the requested State Party, extradition shall be executed when the enforcement of the penalty given or the remainder of it, in accordance with the domestic law of the requesting State Party, can take place in the territory of the requested State Party, upon the application of the requesting State Party.

Article 14
Mutual legal assistance

1. States Parties shall provide all kinds of necessary legal assistance to one another during the investigation and prosecution of crimes covered by this Convention. Legal assistance concerning the same legal proceeding continuing in the territories of both States Parties shall be afforded based on the principle of mutuality.

2. Legal assistance shall cover the following under the scope of this Convention:

(a) Collecting evidence and taking statements from people;

(b) Effecting service of judicial documents;

(c) Taking the necessary research measures during investigation and prosecution and enforcing seizure;

(d) Examination of objects and sites;

(e) Exchange of expert reports;

(f) Exchange of the originals or certified copies of all kinds of documents;

(g) Exchange of all other kinds of information and documents, provided that this is in compliance with the law of the requested State Party.

3. Legal assistance shall be afforded in cases where the State Party, that is providing the information and documents believes that such shall be useful in an investigation or prosecution performed in another State Party, even if a request has not been made.

4. The requesting State Party shall not transfer those information and documents to third States Parties without the permission of the requested State Party.

5. The provisions of this article shall not affect the obligations arising from other bilateral or multilateral conventions concerning mutual legal assistance.

6. States Parties shall not prevent the implementation of this article on the ground of bank secrecy.

7. Requests made pursuant to this article shall not be fulfilled when the event forming the subject of the request is not a crime in both the requesting and requested State Party. The requested State Party may provide legal assistance in an event that is considered a crime by the requesting State Party, irrespective of whether this is a crime under its local law or not.

8. If persons that are in the territory of a State Party are requested for assistance during identification or testimony or for collecting evidence during the investigation or prosecution of a crime covered by this Convention and which has been committed in another State Party; such persons may be transferred, provided that the following conditions are fulfilled:

(a) If the person agrees to this of his or her own free will;

(b) If the authorized officials of both States Parties agree.

9. For the purposes of paragraph 8 of this article:

(a) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall have the authority and obligation to keep the transferred person in custody, unless otherwise requested or authorized by the State Party sending the person;

(b) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall return the person without delay on the date it has agreed on or will agree on with the State Party sending the person;

(c) The State Party to which the person is transferred shall not require the State Party from which the person was transferred to initiate extradition proceedings for the return of the person;

(d) The person transferred shall receive credit for service of the sentence being served in the State from which he or she was transferred for time spent in the custody of the State Party to which he or she was transferred.

10. The person transferred cannot be in any way prosecuted, detained or punished or his personal freedom limited in any other way in situations stated in paragraphs 8 and 9 of this article without the consent of the State Party sending that person.

11. Each State Party shall designate a central authority that shall have the responsibility and power to receive requests for legal assistance, to transmit those requests or to execute them.

12. Requests shall be made in writing and in the language of the country the request is being made by. In emergencies, requests may be made orally, provided that it is confirmed in writing.

13. The following shall be included in the request:

(a) The name of the requesting authority;

(b) The main subject of the investigation and prosecution forming the subject of the request and the name of the authority performing the investigation or prosecution;

(c) A summary of the relevant facts, in requests other than for service of judicial documents;

(d) A description of the assistance requested and the procedure requested by the requesting State Party;

(e) Information such as the identification and address of the person in question;

(f) The aim of the request for information, document or action.

14. The requesting State Party may require that the requested State Party keep confidential the elements and main features of the request, except to the extent necessary to execute the request.

15. Mutual legal assistance may be refused when:

(a) The request has not been made in accordance with the provisions of this article;

(b) The requested State Party sees a possibility that the execution of the request may affect its own independence, security, public order or other vital interests;

(c) The requested State Party has forbidden the requested procedure by its domestic law, in the event a similar crime is subject to investigation, prosecution or judicial proceedings under its own jurisdiction;

(d) The execution of the request for mutual legal assistance would violate the legal system of the requested State Party.

16. In the event mutual legal assistance is refused, the reasons for refusal shall be given.

17. A requested State Party shall afford mutual legal assistance as soon as possible and if any possible time limit has been suggested, preferably in the request, for reasons stated by the requesting State Party, this request shall be taken into full consideration. The requested State Party shall respond to reasonable requests by the requesting State Party on progress in its handling of the request. The requesting State Party shall inform the requested State Party immediately in the event the requested assistance is no longer needed.

18. Mutual legal assistance may be postponed by the requested State Party on the ground that such assistance may interfere with an ongoing investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding.

19. Without prejudice to the implementation of paragraph 10 of this article, a witness, expert or other person accepting to give evidence or to help with an investigation, prosecution or judicial proceeding in the territory of the requesting State Party, upon the request of that State Party, cannot be prosecuted, detained or punished or his or her personal freedom limited in any other way due to actions, omissions or convictions prior to leaving the territory of the requesting State Party. Such safe conduct shall end within fifteen days of the official notification that the presence of the witness, expert or other person is not required by the judicial authorities any more or at the end of any period decided on by the States Parties, if

the witness, expert or other person remains in the territory of the requesting State Party voluntarily or returns of his or her own free will after leaving.

20. The normal expenses of executing the request shall be borne by the requested State Party, unless otherwise agreed by the States Parties concerned. If the execution of the request will require substantial or extraordinary expenditures, the States Parties shall consult to determine under which terms and conditions the request will executed and how the costs shall be borne.

21. The requested State Party:

(a) Shall provide to the requesting State Party the government records, documents or information that it has and that may be revealed to the public under its domestic law;

(b) Shall provide in whole or in part the government records, documents or information that it has and that may not be revealed to the public under its domestic law to the requesting State Party, at its own discretion.

22. States Parties shall consider the possibility of concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements in order to give practical effect to the provisions of this article, to serve its purposes or to enhance its provisions, as necessary.

Article 15
Joint investigations

States Parties may conclude bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements regarding issues that are the subject of investigations, prosecutions or judicial proceedings carried out in one or more States; competent authorities may establish joint investigative organs. In the absence of such agreements or arrangements, joint investigations may be undertaken by agreeing on each case separately. The States Parties involved shall ensure that full respect is paid to the sovereignty and independence of the State Party where such investigation is to be carried out.

Article 16
Special investigative techniques

1. If basic principles of its domestic law allow it, each State Party shall take the necessary measures to allow the appropriate use of electronic or other surveillance techniques and confidential operations in their territories and in suitable places by their own authorities for the purpose of effectively combating the crimes covered by this Convention, under the conditions prescribed by its domestic law.

2. States Parties are encouraged to conclude, when necessary, bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements for using such special investigative techniques at the international level within the framework of cooperation, to investigate crimes covered by this Convention. Such agreements and arrangements shall be concluded and implemented in full compliance with the principles of sovereign equality and independence of States and shall be carried out in strict compliance with the provisions of these agreements and arrangements.

3. In the absence of an agreement or arrangement as set forth in paragraph 2 of this article, decisions to use such special investigative techniques at the international level will be taken on a case-by-case basis and, when necessary, take into consideration the necessity to respect the jurisdiction of the State Party concerned and the financial implications.

Article 17
Protection of witnesses and those cooperating with law enforcement authorities

Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to provide effective and appropriate protection for:

(a) Persons who report criminal offences established in accordance with article 5 of this Convention or otherwise cooperate with investigating or prosecuting authorities;

(b) Witnesses who give testimony concerning such offences.

Article 18
Transfer of criminal proceedings

For the prosecution of a crime covered by this Convention, States Parties shall consider the transfer of the proceeding from one State to the other for the concentration of the prosecution, especially in cases where more than one jurisdiction is involved, where they are of the opinion that proper administration of justice will benefit from such transfer.

Article 19
Establishment of criminal record

In a criminal investigation concerning a crime covered by this Convention, each State Party shall, in order to use the information whether or not the accused has a previous conviction in another State, adopt legislative or other measures that will enable such records to be taken into consideration, as appropriate.

Article 20
Law enforcement cooperation

1. States Parties shall cooperate closely with one another, in compliance with their domestic legal and administrative systems, to enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement action to combat the crimes covered by this Convention. Each State Party shall adopt effective measures, especially in the following matters:

(a) If the States Parties concerned find it appropriate, developing channels of communication between authorities, agencies and services to provide secure and rapid exchange of information, including links with other criminal activities, and to create them where necessary, regarding all aspects of the crimes covered by this Convention;

(b) To cooperate with all other States Parties regarding these matters in the investigation of the crimes covered by this Convention:

(i) The identification, whereabouts and activities of the persons suspected of such crimes and the location of other persons concerned;

(ii) The movement of proceeds and assets obtained from the commitment of such crimes;

(iii) The movement of the property, equipment or other instrumentalities used or intended for use in the commitment of the crimes or arising from the crimes;

(c) To provide efficient coordination between their authorities, agencies and services, and to encourage the exchange of personnel and other experts, including appointing of liaison officers, subject to bilateral agreements or arrangements between the States Parties concerned;

(d) To exchange information with other States Parties concerning specific means and methods, including false identification, use of forged, altered or false documents or other means of hiding the activities concerning the crimes covered by this Convention;

(e) To exchange information and coordinate administrative and other suitable measures taken for the early detection of crimes covered by this Convention.

2. In order to implement this Convention, States Parties shall consider entering into bilateral or multilateral agreements or arrangements concerning direct cooperation between their national law enforcement agencies and, where such agreements and arrangements already exist, further developing them. In the absence of such agreements and arrangements between the States Parties concerned, the Parties may consider this Convention sufficient basis for mutual law enforcement cooperation concerning crimes covered by this Convention. States Parties shall make full use of these agreements or arrangements, as necessary, to develop cooperation between their law enforcement agencies, including international or regional organizations.

3. States Parties shall cooperate in order to deal with corruption committed by the use of modern technology, within their own possibilities.

Article 21
Training and technical assistance

1. Each State Party shall start, develop and improve specific training programmes for its own law enforcement personnel, including prosecutors, investigating magistrates, financial inspectors and customs personnel and the personnel assigned to the control, determination and prevention of crimes covered by this Convention, as necessary. Such programmes may include secondment and exchange of personnel. Such programmes shall be, especially and to the extent allowed by domestic law, oriented towards:

(a) Methods used in the control, detection and prevention of crimes covered by this Convention;

(b) Routes, including transit States, and techniques used by individuals suspected of involvement in crimes covered by this Convention and suitable countermeasures;

(c) The identification and tracing of property or proceeds of crime and the movement of those property, proceeds, equipment or other instruments arising from

crime; the identification and monitoring of the methods used for their transfer, their hiding or changing of form, and the methods for the struggle against money-laundering and other financial crimes;

(d) Collection of evidence;

(e) Control techniques in free trade zones and free ports;

(f) Modern law enforcement equipment and techniques, including electronic surveillance, controlled delivery and undercover operations;

(g) Methods used in the struggle against international corruption crimes committed through the use of computers, communication networks and other modern technologies;

(h) Methods used in the protection of victims and witnesses.

2. States Parties shall help each other in the planning and implementation of research and training programmes designed to share expertise in the areas referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and, in order to achieve this aim, shall use regional and international conferences and seminars in order to have discussions regarding mutual problems, including the special problems of transit States, and encourage cooperation, whenever appropriate.

3. States Parties shall encourage training and technical assistance that will affect extradition and mutual legal assistance. Such training and technical assistance may include language training, secondments and exchanges between personnel in central authorities and agencies that have related duties.

4. Where bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements exist, States Parties shall, to the extent necessary, strengthen their efforts to maximize operational and training activities, within international and regional organizations and within other bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements.

Article 22
Financial assistance

Each State Party shall search for possibilities to share the revenues it has obtained from its struggle against the crimes covered by this Convention with other States Parties whose interests have been damaged by such crimes. Moreover, developed countries shall provide the necessary support to the development efforts of the developing countries and provide the required tools for effective struggle against international corruption.

Article 23
Prevention

1. States Parties shall develop and encourage best practices and policies aiming at preventing corruption and to develop and improve national projects in this regard.

2. In compliance with basic principles of their domestic law, States Parties shall seek to reduce current or future opportunities, by means of appropriate legislative, administrative or other measures, for organized criminal groups to enter

into legal markets with proceeds of crime. Such preventive measures should focus on:

(a) Strengthening cooperation between private institutions, including industry and law enforcement agencies or prosecutors;

(b) Developing standard procedures designed to protect the integrity of public and relevant private institutions, developing codes of conduct for relevant professions, especially lawyers, notaries, financial advisors, auditors and administrators of press and media organizations;

(c) Prevention of the misuse of tender procedures applied by public authorities, and the licences and incentives granted by public authorities for commercial activities by organized criminal groups;

(d) The prevention of the misuse of legal persons; these measures may include the following:

(i) The creation of public records on legal and natural persons who have taken part in the formation, administration and financing of legal persons;

(ii) The creation of the possibility of preventing persons convicted of crimes covered by this Convention from acting as administrators in companies of other legal persons for a reasonable period of time by a court order or any other suitable procedure;

(iii) The creation of public records of individuals who have been banned from acting as directors of legal persons; and

(iv) The exchange of information contained in the records referred to in subparagraphs (d), (i) and (ii) of this paragraph.

3. States Parties shall periodically re-evaluate the existing relevant legal instruments and administrative practices in order to determine any vulnerabilities that may be abused by organized criminal groups.

4. States Parties shall increase public awareness regarding the existence of and reasons for international corruption and the threat this crime poses. The information will be spread via the mass media where appropriate and shall include measures designed to encourage public participation in the prevention of and the struggle against such crimes.

5. States Parties shall coordinate among themselves and with the relevant international and regional organizations in the development and encouragement of measures referred to in this article, as appropriate.

Article 24
Review of the implementation of the Convention

States Parties shall establish an organ authorized for the required supervision and review of the effective implementation of this Convention. [*The implementation of this article must be specially determined taking into consideration other international conventions, especially the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.*]

Note. Additional articles on other matters concerning the implementation of the Convention, the resolution of disputes, signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, implementation, effectiveness, amendment, withdrawal, depositary and languages will be drafted taking into consideration the relevant articles of other international conventions.